

SHERMAN'S FIRST DESPATCH.

Major General Sherman has sent Secretary Stanton a despatch which will be read by the people with thrills of exultation. Sherman knew very well what he was about when he began his march upon Savannah. If he looked upon his march with confidence, it is because he argued so convincingly to himself what the result must be. His was the self-reliance of a great general, and not the inflation of a merely dashing and imprudent officer. At Atlanta he saw Savannah at his feet. No one ever prophesied more correctly. The fall of Savannah and the triumph of Sherman are correlative sentences on the lips of history.

At midnight last Tuesday General Sherman, on board the *Davidson*, Osabaw Sound, Georgia, wrote his first despatch. The *Davidson* is termed, *par excellence*, a gunboat. It is in reality the champion tug-boat of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and carries one gun forward and two howitzers broadside. Last Tuesday, at five o'clock in the morning, says the despatch, General HAZEN's Division of the 15th Corps carried Fort McAllister by assault, and captured its entire garrison and stores. General HAZEN, of whose brilliant exploits in the Army of the Cumberland we have time and again heard, has served with distinction under Rosecrans, Thomas, Grant, and finally under Sherman. The capture of Fort McAllister was most imperative. The victorious result of the assault opened to us the Osabaw Sound and the complete communication with Savannah. As General Sherman himself tersely says:—"We reached Savannah three days ago, but owing to Fort McAllister we could not communicate; but now we have Fort McAllister, and go ahead!" The same calm confidence—it is not idle boast—is displayed in the closing sentence:—"The quick work made of Fort McAllister, and the opening of communication with our fleet, and consequent independence of supplies, disposes all their boasted threats to head me off and starve the army. I regard Savannah as already gained."

The good work that Sherman has done cannot be overrated. He has kept his army in splendid order and discipline through a march of over three hundred miles, and lasting one month. He has completely destroyed over two hundred miles of railroad, and consumed stores and provisions that were absolutely necessary to Hood's and Lee's armies. Turning all this grand march he has not lost a single wagon, but, on the contrary, has accumulated an immense supply of mules, horses, negroes, and military stores generally. All his teams, without exception, are in a far better condition than they were when he started from Atlanta. He has totally destroyed all the railroads leading into and around Savannah. He has established his left on the Savannah river, three miles above the city, and the right on the Ogeechee at King's bridge. He has prevented all the Rebel gunboats coming down the Savannah, and he is ready to demolish the garrison, under General HARDEE, estimated at fifteen thousand.

The people have read Sherman's first despatch. They are eagerly expecting a second. The first one was confident of victory. The second will tell us that victory has been achieved, and that Savannah, true to the prophecy of General Sherman, is lying vanquished at his feet.

SOVEREIGN STATES.

The adherents of the doctrine of State Rights, not content with the Constitutional limitation which exactly defines the extent of those powers, pushed their pretensions so far as to assert that a State was sovereign. In truth, the term sovereign was universally accepted, even by men who ridiculed the idea that any meaning could be attached to it but one most qualified. To them, the words had no dangerous import. To them, the significance of the words did not seem literal. With the words, they always associated the idea of the exact amount of sovereignty which State rights admitted. The term was a mere *façon de parler*. The Constitution seemed to avert danger of misconception; and if it did not, correct thinkers imagined, that common sense would settle that sovereignty could not exist within the limits of sovereignty—that if the United States were sovereign, individual States could not be.

It would be scarcely possible to overrate the mischief which the common acceptance of the expression, Sovereign State, has occasioned. The expression has been used for malign purposes by men who perfectly well understood that it should not be taken literally. Others, again, from the bottom of their hearts, have believed in its literalness. This war originated in the claim which is expressed in the words Sovereign State. For four years, the mind of the North has been concentrated on this war, yet the use of State Rights and State Sovereignty as convertible terms still exerts a pernicious influence. Obvious as is the incompatibility of State sovereignty with the stability of a power consisting of a combination of States; utterly irreconcilable as the theory is with the Constitution, it is not in the South alone, nor among the disloyal alone, that misapprehension upon the subject still exists.

Are appealing to the Constitution, let us

inquire as to the meaning of the word sovereign. It is often inferred that if sovereignty is conceded to a State, that there is no mental reservation. Yet, what is the fact? Simply this, that there is no unqualified sovereignty in the world, except that of the Supreme Power. The most absolute despot is not sovereign in the most comprehensive signification of the word. There are bounds to his power. There are limits which it is not possible for him to transcend.

But the condition of sovereignty as it exists upon earth is much more limited than that of absolute monarchy. It is a truism to say that with a condition of limited monarchy, limited sovereignty is necessarily conjoined. As limited monarchy obtains in the case of most nations, the condition of limited sovereignty is the usual position of princes. Sovereignty is therefore only a relative term.

This, which is true of man in relation to his fellow-men in the same State, is equally true of States in relation to dependent States, and a *fortiori*, of dependent States. Otherwise, a part is greater than the whole. This word sovereignty, we repeat, is not absolute in its signification, but relative.

Referring to the Constitution of the United States, where in its provisions do we find that sovereignty is the right of a State? In the first place, the word is not used at all in that instrument. But suppose that it was; could it mean sovereignty in an unrestricted sense? If a State is sovereign, what use was there of specifications as to some things wherein it could not, and others wherein it was powerless? It may be replied, that the sovereignty of a State can be relinquished by abdication and resumed at pleasure, and that it is this indeclinable right which is termed the right of secession. Unfortunately for this theory, all edicts are against it. States stand in the same relation to States as individuals do to individuals. The largest liberty in both cases, must preclude destructiveness to the interests of others. The right of secession is subversion of all government. It hardly needs demonstration to prove that it is the right of secession is granted, the wishes and interests of the many may at any moment be sacrificed to a caprice of the few. Besides in the particular case under consideration, the terms of the preamble of the Constitution form a complete abrogation of the right of secession:—"We, the People of the United States," etc.

Under our Constitution, the amount of sovereignty possessed by States is indeed extremely small. It relates entirely to their internal administration. The very first and distinctive attributes of sovereignty in a State—the power to declare war, to make treaties, and to coin money—are unequivocally relinquished. Many other powers inherent in sovereignty are renounced. But the right to make war, to treat with foreign powers, and to coin money, is the very essence of sovereignty in a State. How men can read the terms which form the framework of our great governmental fabric, without realizing the true import of those sentences, is one of the mysteries incidental to the singular state of affairs in which the nation is involved.

As if to place the subject beyond the peradventure of a doubt, amendment X of the Constitution says:—"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." This idea, if disloyalists will pardon us for suggesting a change in the mere wording of the Constitution, is more clearly expressed thus:—"The States and the people reserve to themselves all the powers not delegated to the United States by the people, are all the attributes of sovereignty inherent in any State. Therefore we must conclude that State sovereignty in the United States is a delusion. Fatal delusion, indeed—the germ from which has sprung the plentiful harvest now being reaped by Death!"

TERRITORIAL SOVEREIGNTY.

The President of the United States has disapproved of that part of the recent order of General Dix which instructs all military commanders on the frontier, in certain cases therein specified, to cross the boundary line between the United States and Canada, and the instruction has accordingly been revoked. Waiving altogether the question of right, in cases of extreme necessity, to adopt such measures of self-defense as those indicated in the late order of General Dix, enlightened public opinion will no doubt acquiesce in the Executive prudence which has preferred to rely on the ordinary and regular modes and means of security against acts of hostility violating alike the neutrality of England and the territorial integrity of this republic. The order, moreover, of General Dix had virtually served its purpose when the President required its revocation. The Canadian authorities promptly signified their dissatisfaction with the action of Judge Cotnam, in discharging the Rebel raiders on the ground of a want of jurisdiction to hold them for trial, and look measures to rearrest the parades, with a view to such disposition of them as would at once vindicate the neutral obligations of Canada, and protect the rights and peace of this country from future raids by Rebel refugees and their accomplices in the British North American provinces.

It is quite probable that the recent decided and very unanimous expression of the purpose of our people to support the Government in any necessary steps to defend our Northern frontier against invasion, will arouse the authorities of Canada to a more careful performance of their duty in the premises, and avert all real and urgent occasion for the Administration at Washington to resort to defensive expedients likely to disturb the friendly relations of this nation with Great Britain.

It is, at all events, a very serious thing for a belligerent power to commit acts of hostility within the territory of a neutral on any pretext, or under any circumstances whatever; and it was distinctly admitted by the Government of the United States, in its controversy with England in the case of the steamboat *Caroline*, that a "just right of self-defense attaches always to nations as well as to individuals, and is equally necessary to the preservation of both; but that the extent of this right is a question to be judged by the circumstances of each particular case; and when its alleged exercise has led to the commission of hostile acts within the territory of a power at peace, nothing less than a clear and absolute necessity can afford ground of justification." It will be recollected that the *Caroline*, employed at the time by Rebel Canadians, aided and abetted by a number of American citizens, in making war upon the Province, was seized by a military force of the latter at Schlosser, in the State of New York, on the night of the 26th of December, 1837, taken out into the stream, set fire to, and with all on board, floated over the Falls of Niagara. The British Government avowed the proceeding as planned and executed by persons duly empowered by Her Majesty's Colonial authorities to take any steps, and to do any acts, which might be necessary for the defense of Her Majesty's territory, and for the protection of Her Majesty's subjects. But Mr. Webster, as Secretary of State, in a letter on this subject to the British Minister, Mr. Fox, dated April 24, 1841, said:—"It will be for Her Majesty's Government to show upon what state of facts and what rules of national law the destruction of the *Caroline* is to be defended. It will be for that Government to show a necessity of self-defense, instant, overwhelming, leaving no choice of means and no moment for deliberation." This was the rule as regards the kind and degree of necessity that would justify the local authorities of Canada in entering the territories of the United States for belligerent purposes; and it is certainly clear enough that such an exigency as Mr. Webster describes did not and does not now exist, to warrant our military forces in crossing the boundary line in Canada and committing these acts of war. The President, therefore, has very properly countermanded the order directing resort to so violent a remedy in the contingency indicated by General Dix.

It may be worth while to recall, at this time, one or two more of the opinions that were avowed in the correspondence in this case of the *Caroline*, by the representative of our Government and that of Great Britain, touching the general subject of territorial sovereignty. Lord Ashburton, in a letter of July 28, 1842, to Mr. Webster, said:—"Respect for the inviolability of the territory of independent nations is the most essential foundation of civilization." * * * But however strong this duty may be, it is admitted by all writers, by all jurists, by the occasional practice of all nations, not excepting your own, that a strong, overpowering necessity may arise when this great principle may and must be suspended. It must be so for the shortest possible period, owing to the continuance of an admitted overruling necessity, and strictly confined within the narrowest limits imposed by that necessity." Mr. Webster, in writing to Mr. Fox, at an earlier date, said:—"That on a line of frontier such as separates the United States from Her Britannic Majesty's North American Provinces, a line long enough to divide the whole of Europe into halves, irregularities, violences, and conflicts should sometimes occur, equally against the will of both Governments, is certainly easily to be supposed. All that can be expected from either Government, in these cases, is good faith, a sincere desire to preserve peace and do justice, the use of all proper means of prevention; and that, if offenses cannot, nevertheless, be always prevented, the offenders shall still be justly punished."

We may fitly close these quotations with the following from the message of the President to the Twenty-Seventh Congress at the beginning of its first session. The extract, while asserting, very emphatically, the purpose of this Government to admit of no invasion of its territorial integrity, yet expresses the wise forbearance which should be observed with respect to any casual violations of the law of boundary as between Canada and the United States. The passage is especially important just now. It says:—"This Government can never concede to any foreign Government the power, except in a case of the most urgent and extreme necessity, of invading its territory, either to arrest the persons or destroy the property of those who may have violated the municipal laws of such foreign Government, or have disregarded their obligations arising under the law of nations. The territory of the United States must be regarded as sacredly secure against all such invasions, until they shall voluntarily acknowledge liability to acquit themselves of their duties to others. * * * To recognize it as an admissible practice, that each Government, in its turn, upon any sudden and unauthorized outbreak on a frontier, the extent of which renders it impossible for either to have an efficient force on every mile of it, and which outbreak, therefore, neither may be able to suppress in a day, may take vengeance into its own hands, and without a remonstrance, and in the absence of any pressing or overruling necessity, may invade the territory of the other, would inevitably lead to results equally to be deplored by both. When border collisions come to require the sanction, or to be made the authority of either Government, general war must be the inevitable result."

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The Reciprocity Treaty has proved, in practice, to be most one-sided convention. It has operated in favor of our provincial neighbors, to our prejudice. There has been no reciprocity about it; and the wonder is, not that it is now about to be repealed, but that our Government has suffered it to exist so long. Recently published statistics of the Treasury Department prove this fact beyond dispute. Subsequent to the treaty, our domestic exports to Canada have increased in value over the period preceding its adoption, while the amount of foreign exports has constantly diminished. The imports from Canada, on the other hand, have increased since the treaty began to operate. In 1854, the first year after the ratification of the treaty, they were \$6,700,000; in 1863, they were \$18,800,000. In 1854, the amount paying duty was \$6,300,000; in 1863 the amount paying duty was approximately \$600,000. Although there is an increase of domestic exports from the United States since the operation of the treaty over the years preceding, there is a diminution of them during the last four years as compared with the first four immediately following its full effect. The foreign exports show a marked decline during the whole eight years, falling from more than six and a half millions in 1854, to one and a half millions in 1863.

It would therefore appear that Canada no longer purchases her supply of foreign goods from our importers, as she did before the treaty was ratified. For the eight years previous to 1854, an average of nine and one-third millions of our exports paid a duty, while an average of ten and two-thirds millions were admitted duty free. The imports from Canada during the same interval averaged sixteen and two-thirds millions, of which but about four hundred and odd thousand paid duty on entering this country. The following figures show the values admitted free to each country in the years named:—

PAYING DUTY IN CANADA.	
Year.	Amount.
1854-55	\$11,114,472
1855-56	12,779,923
1856-57	9,340,443
1857-58	8,474,007
1858-59	9,931,861
1859-60	8,225,230
1860-61	8,338,000
1861-62	6,124,341
1862-63	5,743,336
Average of 8 years.	\$9,401,481

PAYING DUTY IN THE UNITED STATES.	
Year.	Amount.
1854-55	\$3,505,818
1855-56	640,573
1856-57	691,097
1857-58	319,643
1858-59	591,199
1859-60	45,332
1860-61	351,241
1861-62	22,009
1862-63	66,977
Average of 8 years.	\$597,243

Hence it is evident that, under the Reciprocity Treaty, goods of the United States entering Canada, on which duty is paid, represent an average annual value of \$7,934,241 more than the value of duty-paying goods entering the United States from Canada. From 1854 to 1861 the values coming from Canada free of duty under the treaty were almost twice as great as those entering Canada from the States. In the years 1862 and 1863 the values, indeed, given and taken, approached equality; but this is accounted for by the enormous shipments of our breadstuffs not really to Canada, but through the provinces to other foreign markets. The following official tables show the fact:—

RECIPROCITY IMPORTS INTO CANADA FROM THE UNITED STATES.	
Calendar years.	Amount.
1856	\$8,682,320
1857	8,612,943
1858	5,546,615
1859	7,406,116
1860	7,009,093
1861	9,080,937
1862	14,443,625
1863	12,339,367
Total, 8 years.	\$73,215,923

RECIPROCITY IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM CANADA.	
Calendar years.	Amount.
1856	\$15,939,850
1857	16,731,984
1858	10,980,168
1859	12,397,571
1860	16,218,767
1861	16,327,824
1862	14,295,562
1863	12,897,334
Total, 8 years.	\$115,648,880

The above authentic exposition of the practical operation of the misnamed Reciprocity Treaty, makes it clear to the dullest comprehension that we have been for a series of years enriching Canada at a heavy cost to ourselves, by means of a commercial arrangement which was intended to benefit both parties equally, or nearly so; and our people should, by such statistics as the above, be fully convinced that if we had no other reason to terminate the contract, the fact that it has egregiously failed of its purpose, to our serious detriment, is quite sufficient to justify us in its rescission.

COLONEL CORSON.

We copy the following deserved tribute from the *Boston Transcript*. We have frequently had occasion to become personally cognizant of Colonel Corson's disinterested services in behalf of the nation and in the cause of humanity, and feel yondered at that our able contemporary has set on the subject.—ED. EVENING TELEGRAPH.
"Honorable WASHINGTON CORSON.—It gives us pleasure to notice that Governor ANSON has appointed HENRY R. CORSON, Esq., of Philadelphia, as Assistant Quartermaster General of Massachusetts, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. It is but a just recognition of his valuable services, rendered this State as military agent for the New England States. Unfathomable in his efforts to save our sick and wounded soldiers who lie in the Philadelphia hospitals, and generous in his entertainment of our regiments passing through that city, it is fitting that Massachusetts, never unmindful of the welfare of her defenders, or forgetful of those who defend them, should better herself by honoring Mr. Corson."
"As an acknowledgment of similar indebtedness, Governor GILM, of New Hampshire, has appointed him an aid upon his staff, with the rank of Colonel, and the Governor of Rhode

Island has conferred upon him the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.
In addition to the arduous duties incumbent upon Mr. Corson as military agent, he has been so zealous in other important efforts to help the national cause. In the organization of the celebrated Volunteer Refreshment Saloon he took an active part, and, as an officer of the Supervisory Committee of Philadelphia, for raising colored troops, he was remarkably earnest and efficient. Let him be remembered."—*Boston Transcript*.

RECEIVED.
MATTIE—HANTHORN.—In Philadelphia, May 1st, 1864. The Rev. J. H. HANTHORN, BAPTIST P. MATTHEW, LATTIE D. HANTHORN, both of May's Landing, New Jersey.

ALFRED—In the Rev. J. H. HANTHORN, BAPTIST P. MATTHEW, LATTIE D. HANTHORN, both of May's Landing, New Jersey.
ALFRED—In the Rev. J. H. HANTHORN, BAPTIST P. MATTHEW, LATTIE D. HANTHORN, both of May's Landing, New Jersey.

BROWN.—On the 18th instant, HENRY, only son of James A. and Elizabeth Brown, aged 4 years 4 months and 12 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Mr. Henry Brown, No. 217 Wharton street, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Warren street Church Yard.

CORLETT.—On the morning of the 18th instant, FRANCIS H. CORLETT, aged 32 years and 5 months. His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 218 Chestnut street, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

HUBBARD.—On the 18th instant, MARY E. wife of A. D. Hubbard, aged 41 years.
Funeral services at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her father, Mr. Charles Hubbard, No. 217 Wharton street, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

MORRIS.—On Sunday morning, the 18th instant, M. MORRIS, aged 70 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Mr. John Morris, No. 113 N. 10th street, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

MAROT.—On the 18th instant, the 18th instant, WILLIAM MAROT, aged 70 years and 6 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Mr. John Marot, No. 113 N. 10th street, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

1864. CHRISTMAS 1864.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
Corner of SIXTH and ARCH Streets.
Offer a splendid assortment of
FANCY GOODS, for the HOLIDAYS.
WORK-TASKS, FANCY HATBOXES,
WILLOW CHAIRS, BABY WALKERS,
BEDROOM AND CLOSET CASES, &c., &c., &c.
SPICE BOXES, WAXEN BRACKETS,
FANCY MATCH SAFES,
TOILET SETS OF JEWELRY, &c., &c., &c.
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- OLD BRANDY, from \$12 to \$16.
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FOR COOKING PURPOSES.
To be had at
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HENRY HUDDY,
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GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!!

CONFECTIONS of the
FINEST QUALITY Only,
IN CHOICE VARIETY, AND
Desirable for Presents,

- CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS,
- MARON GLACES,
- PISTACHE PASTE,
- ST. NICHOLAS CHOCOLATE,
- SUPERFINE WHITE BOUQUAT,
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- CRYSTALLIZED ALMONDS,
- AND OTHER

Specialties in Confectionery,

TOGETHER WITH A NEW IMPORTATION OF

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STEPHEN P. WHITMAN.

19-15-64 No. 1210 MARKET STREET.

INDIAN SPRING OIL COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 124 S. FOURTH STREET.

President—JOHN RITCHAM.

Secretary and Treasurer—JOHN C. BARRY.

DIRECTORS.
John Ritcham, Samuel Sloan, Mark Balderton,
Thomas W. Barry, Samuel A. Harrison, John Gibbons,
W. A. Arnold, David A. Weisberg, John C. Barry.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$500,000.

500,000 Shares at \$10 each. 50,000 Shares reserved by the Company for working capital.

The Company has secured in fee simple one of the most beautiful and desirable parcels of land in the State, on French creek, Venango county, Pa., about four miles from Franklin.

The tract contains about 30 acres, with a river in front of nearly 100 feet, and has superior railroad facilities, the railroad from Meadville to Oil City running through the property. Up to this there is a celebrated oil spring, the product of which was formerly used by the Indians for medicinal purposes.

The land has been well 240 feet deep, producing the best quality of oil, which is worth at the present time \$25 per barrel, and as they are now producing the necessary machinery for working this and other wells, it is confidently expected that the year, to say a large monthly dividend to the stockholders.

A limited number of shares will be sold at the original price of one dollar per share.

Subscribers on entering their names will be required to pay 25 per cent. of the subscription price, and the balance on the delivery of the certificates, say January 1st, 1865.

Applications for stock may be made at the office of the Company, No. 124 South 4th Street, where a complete list of the names of the subscribers will be kept, and where all information relative to the property may be obtained.

12-17-64

HOOT SKIRTS 628

Manufactured by No. 609 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Hoot Skirts in the city, in every recent fashion, made up for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Style made to order, altered, and repaired.

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VULCAN
OIL AND MINING COMPANY,
OF
WEST VIRGINIA.

CHARTERED
BY THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Capital, \$1,000,000. - - \$500 Per Share.

THE STATUS OF THIS COMPANY

Are located in the heart center of the great oil district of West Virginia, and indicate a wealth of oil greater than the famed oil creek region of Pennsylvania. They comprise

OVER 200 ACRES.

All in fee simple titles, owned by an eminent Philadelphia lawyer, and pronounced "indisputable," located in the well-known Burning Spring and Great Kanawha oil district.

First: The B. (Bard) Farm, of the Old Burning Spring region, containing over one hundred acres. It shows promise in this section, on every side, are situated the most successful wells in West Virginia, and within about one and a half miles is located the widely celebrated "Kanawha" and "Kanawha" wells, the source of which flowed fully

THREE THOUSAND (3000) BARRELS OF OIL PER DAY.

Using the greatest *bona fide* yield of oil ever known, and very considerably surpassing, both in quantity and quality, the product of any two wells in Pennsylvania.

Second: Three thousand (3000) acres in two estates in the center of the oil region of the great Kanawha, among whose surface wells it is believed to exist in immense deposits, available from the actual developments for oil, the wells run in the neighboring 844. Works is effected by lifting the surface of the water from subterranean reservoirs of oil.

The Company estates have been secured at really low prices (\$10.00 in all), and are divided into two or three tracts to the stockholders of the Vulcan Oil and Mining Company.

The value and importance of the Company's property may be inferred from the fact that, for the purpose of securing a large quantity of oil, have been sold for a small sum, greater than the value of the land, and the Company's estate and its extensive advantages to the stockholder, it is believed that but little difficulty would be experienced in leasing a portion of their territory at a bonus, and royalty, rather than the cost of the wells.

THE VULCAN OIL AND MINING COMPANY.

Is organized, and will be conducted solely with the view of affording a source of permanent business profit to those interested; and in order to place the Company's oil in the market at the earliest moment, vigorous operations will be forthwith begun.

As a source of additional profit in the stockholders, and according to the adjacent producers, it is proposed to erect a large refinery at such a point and under such auspices as the Directors may determine will insure the largest return.

One hundred and twenty-five thousand shares of stock only will be sold, and no further subscription will be accepted at any price whatever; the remaining 750,000 shares stand pledged to be equally divided between the original subscribers at such a time as the Directors may deem most advantageous to the interest of the Company.

The immense profit to be derived from earnest and successful working is shown by the fact that a single Company is this year paying to the stockholders (\$1,000,000) one million of dollars in cash dividends, besides a handsome reserve for additional developments.

The substantial inducements which the Vulcan Oil and Mining Company offer to those desirous of reaping an interest in a source of wealth that is now standing the whole world, are of a character that merit the gravest consideration.

To persons interested or not interested, every information concerning the estates of the Company, its workings and prospects, will be freely given, and detailed maps and charts will be cheerfully shown.

Subscription to a limited amount of the stock (if not already taken) may be obtained at original price of \$1 per share.

J. L. WILLOUGHBY, Secretary pro tem.

No. 424 WALNUT STREET.

HENRY SIMONS, Esq., President.

12-17-64

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TO MANUFACTURERS.—TO RENT, A New Factory building, just completed, with twenty

hundred power, in a practical square, with three or four sets of first-class steam machinery, adapted to spin from 10 to 40,000 yards. The building is two-story, double bottom, high ceilings, finished in the best manner, and lighted from four sides. It is built expressly for the purpose. The power is built in. This is a good opportunity for a party to see all the year on the premises that have cost \$100,000. Apply to

JOHN C. WILKINSON, Franklin, Philadelphia.

12-17-64

WANTED—VESSELS TO LOAD FOR

For the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy yards, and on board United States ships of war on foreign stations.

Also, recruits for the United States Marine Corps, paid upon enlistment.

Term of service, Four Years.

Better compensation than the army.

Marked receive Free Water.

Applications for transfer from the Army will not be admitted.

For all further information apply at the Recruiting B